MORTGAGE SALE—Default having been made in the payment of a certain sum of money, bearing date the 27th day of July in the year 1848, executed by William Weston to Alexander Odorin, Jr., and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Hillsdale County on the 22d day of August 1848, in Liber F of Mortgages, on pages 249, 239 and 251, which Mortgage was on the 1848 day of April 1849, day assigned by said Alexander Oderin, Jr., to Ira Bonner, Jr., which assignment was duly recorded in said Register's office on the 2d day of October, 1849, on page 375, upon which said Mortgage there is now claimed to be due the sum of one hundred and forty two dollars and eighteen cents [3142,18] and become due on the first day of Janua [7, 1853 the further sum of one hundred dollars and interest from the date of said Mortgage, and no proceedings at law or in equity, or other wise having been instituted for the recevery of any part thereof. Now therefore notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale in said Mortgage contained and in pursuance of the statote in such case made and provided that the premises described in said Mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount due thereon, together with costs and interest, viz: All that certain tract or parcel land described as follows, to wit: "Fifty acresson the north part of the west half of the south west quarter of section seven in township eight south of range four west, bounded on the scath by the line dividing and section in the middle, known as the quarter line, and on the north by a line parallel with said quarter line, and on the north by a line parallel with said quarter line, and on the north by a line four rod, which is laid out on the north line of land owned by Ebenezer Adams on sention twelve, in township eight south of range four west, on the west by the county line between Branch and Hillsdale counties, on the cast by a line four rod, distant from and parallel to the cast hulf of said tractional north west quarter of section seven a line four roots distant from any paralled to the east half of said fractional north west quarter of section sevent.contuining four and a half acres; also, the north west quarter of the north west quarter of section seighteen in township eight south of range four west containing thirty five acres and ninety one hundredth of an acre of land; also, that part of the west lot of the south west quarter of section seven in the township and range aforesaid, bounden on the west and south by the west and south lines of said section, on the north by a line parallel to the south line and twenty eight chains and twenty seven links distant from a line drawa cast and west through the centre of said section, on the east by a line parallel to the west line of said section and seventeen chains and eight hundreth acres of land," on Friday the 9th day of April A. D. 1852 at one o'clock in the sitemoon, at the Court House in the Village of Hilledale, in the county of Hillsdale, that being the place of holding the Circuit Court for said county. Dated, January 6, 1852.

IRA BONNER, Jr., Assignce, for use of Enward M. Carringtons.

H. S. Jennings, Att'y. of said fractional north west quarter of section seven, con

MORTGAGE SALE—Defeult having been made in the payment of a certain sum of money secured by infenture of Mortgage bearing date the tenth day of July is the year one thousand eight hundred and firty nine, executed by William Gilbert and Hester Ann Gilbert his wife, to Levi B. Halstead upon "All that certain piece or parcel of land situated in the township of Ransom, in the county of Hillsdale and State of Michigan, and known and described as fo'lows, viz: the north part of the south west quarter of section number twenty, in Township eight south of range two west, containing fifty three acres be the same more or less," as described in said Mortgage; which said Mortgage was duly recorded in the office of Register of deeds in said county of Hillsdale on the 17th day of July A. D. 1849, in ther G of Mortgages on page 185 and 185, and which was duly nasigned by the said Halstead to Rufus Beall and John Hall on the eleventh day of November A. D. 1850, by instrument recorded in said Register's office, on the same day in liber H. of Mortgages on page 278 and the interest of the said John Hall was assigned by the said Hall to Rufus Beall, on the eleventh day of August A. D. 1851, and in the libe :1 of Mortgages on page 145: and the power of sale contained in said Mortgage having become operative by avowed aims are the pantaloons and consequent privileges. Far from it! I am too well satisso-called champions of Woman's Rights, whose is resisted as and sequest A. D. 1851; and in the libe; of Mortgages on page 145; and the power of sale contained in said Mortgage having become operative by reason of the non-payment of the monies therein due and no proceedings in lawor equity having been instituted to resolver the amount claimed to be due on said Mortgage, and the sam of two hundred and thirty five dollars. Notice is therefore hereby gives that by vitue of thesaid power of sale, and of the statute in such case made and provided, there will be sold at public auction to the high-sale, in said country of Hillsdale, on the fourteenth day of hapfiles. And the therefor a may be necessary to pay the amount then due on said Mortgage to gest by lack or blue eyes bent tenderly upon rejoiced I am that you have had the moral firm, or the silvery intonations of a female voice in accents of entreaty. These are your weating, and the later of the monies therein due assumption of the arduous duties of managing the sam of two hundred and thirty five dollars. Notice is therefore hereby gives that by vitue of thesaid power of sale contributions is—also for the depravity of the value of sale, and of the statute in such case made and provided, there will be sold at public auction to the high-sale, in said county of Hillsdale, on the fourteenth day of April, A. D. 1852, at one o'clock in the after-anise, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount then due on said Mortgaged provided the feather of the provided the feather of the provided the feather of the provided to the statute in such case made and provided the feather of the provided to the later of the provided the provided to the later of the provided the provided to the later of the provided to the later of the provided the provided the provided to the later of the provided to the later of the provided the provided the provided to the feather of the provided the provided to the feather of the provided the provided the provided the provided the provide the amount then due on said Moragan Dated January v the legal costs and expense of sale Dated January v RUFUS BEALL, Assignee.

MORTGAGE SALE .- Default having been MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the payment of certain sums of meney secured by two certain Mortgrees, one of which was dated November sixteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty, executed by Jan.*s R. Reed, and his wife Julia E. Reed, of the County of Calhoun and State of Michigan, to Joseph Sibley of the same County; and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Hillsdale in said State of Michigan, on the 18th day of November 1859 in Liber H of Mortgages on pages 284 and 285, and on which Mortgage there is claimed to be due at this date the sum of ninety one dollars and annety two cents. And hereafter to become due the sum of four hundred deliars and ten per cent interest thereon from and after the 16th day of Novemdue the sum of four hundred dollars and ten per cent-interest thereon from and after the 16th day of Novem-ber 1851. The other Mortgage was dated December 23d A. D. 1859, and executed by Albrow Tripp and his wife Eleanor Tripp of the County of Hillsdale and State of Michigan, to the said Joseph Sibley of said Calhoun County, and which said last mentioned Mort-gage was recorded in said Registers office for said Coun-try of Hillsdale on the 23d of December 1859, in liber H of mortgages on pages 339 and 340 and on which there is claimed to be due at this date, the sum of one hundred If of mortgages on pages 339 and 340 and on which there is claimed to be due at this date, the sum of one hundred and eleves dollarand sixty seven-cents and no proceedings either in law or equity having been had to collect the debt secured in either of the aforesaid Mortgages. Notice is therefore hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in each o' the aforesaid Mortgages, and the statute in such cases provided, the following described premises contained in said Mortgages, to wit: "The coat half of the south east quarter of section number righteen, in township number sit, south of range two west, in the State of Michigan containing eighty acres more or less as described in the first mentioned Mortgage. And also a certain piece of land situated in the township of Camden in said county of Hillsdale bounded of follows, commencing eighty rods from the south west corner of section number four north of said corner, thence east one hundred and thirteen rods, thence west one hundred and thirteen rods, thence south fifty rods to the place of beginning, excepting one half acre from the south west corner, and also one half acre from the south west corner of said land as described in the last Mortgage above named," will be sold at public auction at the Court House in the Village of Hillsdale, in said County of Hillsdale on Thursday the 20th day of May, A. D. 1852, at one o'clock in the afternoon. Dated, February 23, 1859, n284

MORTGAGE SALE—By virtue of a Mortgage

MORTGAGE SALE-By virtue of a Mortgago MORTGAGE SALE—By virtue of a Mortgago executed by Lewis A. Rounds to Michael Stuck, on the 20th day of January A. D. 1847, recarded in the Register's office for the County of Hillsdale, October 21st 1847, and assigned to me on the twelfth day of October 1847, by instrument recorded in said office on the twenty first day of October, A. D., 1847, on which there is claimed to be due at this day Forty dollars and thirty-three conts, there will be sold at public rendue at the Court House in the Village of Hillsdale in the County of Hillsdale and State of Michigan on the seventh day of April next, at one o'clock in the afternoon the premises described in said Mortgage to wit:—"The north cast quarter of the north east quarter of section number twenty in township six south of range four west in said County and State.

DANIEL L. PRATT,

DANIEL L. PRATT, Dated, January 3, 1852.

CHERIFF SALE-By virtue of an execu SHERIFF SALE—By virtue of an execution issued out of the Circuit Court for the county
of Jackson and State of Michigan and to me directed,
and delivered against the goods and chattels, lands and
tenements; of Smith C. Merwin, I have seized and levied upon the following described piece and parcel of land
(with house thereon.) situate lying and being in the county of Hillsdale and State of Michigan, known as lot number twenty nine of the old plat of the Village of Moscow; all the right, title and interest of the said Smith C.
Merwin, in and to the above described premises, I shall
expose for sale at public vendue, at the Court House
in the village of Hillsdale, on Thorsday the 5th day of
April next at two o'clock in the afternoon.

RUFUS BEALL, Sheriff.

By W. O. Hogo, Deputy Sheriff.

Dated, Feb. 24, 1852.

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY Having established Agencies on the Michigan Southern Railroad, will hereafter receive Bank Notes, Coin, Merchandize and Packages for on tern and southern States. Messangers leave for the east and west daily. S. CHANDTER, & CO.

My Country. My country ! 'tis of thee, That Poets love to sing; 'Tis here, sweet liberty. Her choicest blessings bring, And here, her consecrated altar bears Peace-offerings, for the last one hundred years

How favored is the land. Which bore a Washington Whose evening breezes fanned The brow or Freedom's son, How matchless is the glory now she wears; Fit laurel for the past one hundred years.

Her Eagle sours aloft.

In transports through the sky: His boldest flight is oft Beyond the searching eye. All glorious on our ensign, now appears This emblem of the past one hundred years. What country e'er gave birth To any better laws? What country e'er on earth Could boast a better cause?

'Tis here that Freedom, her fair altar bears,

A monument for coming, countless years. Here, Education reigns Religion's handmaid fair, To break the galling chains The illiterate have to bear, And Superstition; with its idle fears, Has fled away the past one hundred years

Mere, moral engines leave Their traces far behind. Whose constant efforts weave A net-work for the mind. The Pea, and Press, so active, now uppears A product of the past one hundred years,

Has decked herself in green; Her robes of matchless worth Befit the lovely queen, For nature, here, has glorious robes she wears, To last for ages yet of coming years.

Here, beauty, queen of earth,

Jonesville, March 1859.

avowed aims are the pantaloons and consequent privileges. Far from it! I am too well satisof action," if the only bounds ascribed their liberties were those of limitless space. Gooduess knows, Woman's sphere is extended enough, if she would but appreciate her advantages and improve them. But, while I condemn trines which these amazons would inculcate, I in a particular which Mrs. Swissholm, in her anxiety about the pantaloons, seems to have overlooked; but which I conceive to be of more importance to our sex than the elective franchise, or any other like privilege yet claim-

Eve Gray, in a number of the Home Journal some time since, briefly alludes to my point and gives the young lady readers of that paper some very wholesome advice upon that mistaken idea of modesty which prompts them to conceal their real teelings for the man they admire but who has paid them no marked attention, nor evinced for them that partiality which the foolish creatures imagine must be exhibited by the man who loves them. But, although the opin ion this lady expresses coincides with those I have ever entertained, I cannot think she is sufficiently untrammeled by this same mackmodesty, to allow her to go as far as I do in this matter. I suppose she is some young Miss who has her own schemes of catching a husband, which an independent expression of opinion might intefere with. But I labor under no such constraint. Thanks to my own good sense, I am a married woman, and will consequently escape the charge of writing under the desperation of old-maiden-hood, in giving a word of advice to the lady readers of the Jour-

This is an age of reform. Many of the manners and customs of our forefathers have become too antiquated for the use of the people of this our day of improvement; and though i is our duty to reverence the relies of by-game days, it is no fess our duty to explode those notions which experience has taught us are unfit for our present position of advancement. That usage of society which gives to man the exclusive right of choosing a partner in life, is in my humble estimation, one of those antiquated ab surdities particularly demanding reform; and I base this judgement upon the actual occurren-ces of every day life. I may safely venture to say that three fourths of the ill assorted matches which we daily deplore are mainly attributable to this very custom; for, under its prevaas it drives women to the necessity of being less particular in her exactions from the man to whom she entrusts her happiness, her chances for securing that great object of a Woman's tife, a protector, being comparatively smalltraordinary beauty, or surrounded by the glit-teriog charms of inherited wealth.

Another reason why it should be revolution-ized is its denial of a right to women, of equal participation in a matter in which she is, if anything most interested. The important beariog which the choice of a companion has upon woman, it will be readily conceded, is much greater than that upon man; why, then, should man, the least interested of the two parties. have the exclusive right of making such choice. appeal to a sense of justice if this custom is

not a tyrangical one, and demanding reform.

But the reasons are obvious, only requiring a moment's reflection to induce an appreciation of the weight, and my feeble pen might be wielded outil doom's pay, in vain, to exhibit the montrosity of this custom, if the thousant broken hearts which stand melancholy monuments case of my plan, that I spent the long night in

of its tlighted effects, have not already affected the public mind. I cite to them their desola-tion, their sufferings, as evidence of the wrong,

and pass on to the remedy.

The difficulties opposed to a reform, I hesitate not to say, lay chiefly with our own sex, and it is to me a matter of surprise that woman has so long submitted to an encroachment upon this, her undeniable right, when ability to redress the wrong is to the hands of every one. I have no doubt that a large majority of tion, are inclined to favor my views, if they dared to; but such slaves, are most women, to custom, that a dread of being first in a movement of this character, has deprived them of the happiness some few of us are enjoying as the reward of our independence of those conven-tionalities of society which bade us conceal our preference for the man we admired, because he had evinced for us no more than customary respect. Girls, unless you throw aside your foolish fears, and come out openly and holdly in the maintainance of your natural right, nipetenths of you will either be driven into absolute old-maidet.-hood, or have to content yourselves with very inferior husbands.

There are two classes of husbands-good and indifferent, and I am sorry to say that the latter class is by far the larger; why not then improve the opportunity to catch a first class husband, before you are driven, by sheer necessity to take an indifferent one? Some body must get the bad ones that is true; but this is no reason why you should sit idly down and content yourselves with the decrees of chance-indeed t should be an incentive to action.

Again there are a great many marriageable men, whose occupations are of so confining a character, as to render almost every moment of their time too valuable to be spent in our society, which is too often unprofitable-at any rate, their hours for relaxation in the company of ladies are so few as to render them almost "not-come-at-able," by the usual mode of "setting caps " Girls, are you going to let these worthy men slip through your fingers, without an effort to secure them?

Arouse yourselves, shake off the chains which have so long bound you, and show the world, that having an aim to accomplish, you are not behind the sterner sex in energy to effect it .-Assume your rightful dignity—evince a deter-mination to free yourselves from your fetters, and you will find the difficulties which you magnify to mountains, will sink at your approach. We know that the assumption of the Bloomer costume—the nearest approach possible to that article of which man is so very jealous—met with but little opposition, and surely if man will surrender the "inexpressible" without complaint, they will not object to our taking some of the trouble of courting, a very difficult task to some of them. Call to your aid a little of that assurance of self-confidence which alone makes man your superior, and then use the weapons that are in your hands, and the object of pursuit will fall an easy prey; for though men may fearlessly face death in all its terrific forms, and stand unawed and firm amid the commotion of destroying elements, scarce one can be found who is proof against a pair of pretty black or blue eyes bent tenderly upon tailoring tribe !- much too extended to suit my you for the few jeers which may be thrown at ing so, however much old maids may tail at its the adjacent islands.' because it seemed comnotions of convenience, for the buttons will you by crusty old bachelors, who would rather impropriety. As it is presumable that they modious for him, and its inhabitants seemed pilgrimage to Rome, at the city of Genon; and

If you have your eye upon a man whom you think will suit you, why not be candid about it, his admirer, and, ten chances to one, he will be so flattered by your preference that he will this foolish agiration, and repudiate the doc- readily enter your scheme and make you happy by bringing about that greatest era of your am nevertheless an advocate of Woman's Rights life, your wedding day. Let every woman set like circumstances demand a like plan of operthis down as an axiom upon which to act in life, viz: that she cannot presume too much upon the vanity of these men folks!

I have tried the latter novel experiment, and find it works to a charm-take my experience then, it may be more convincing than all clee I could say upon the subject.

There lived in the town of my nativity, young man, of steady, moral habits, rather good looking. (he is peeping over my shoulder now.) and withal, a lawyer, of the first classnone of your picayune pettifoggers, but justly popular for his talents and agreeable manners, which latter, however, were a little tinctured with diffidence when in the company of females. ty. The influence of our example will widen He was quite a favorite with his tady acquaintances, notwithstanding his bashfulness, and ooked upon as a real prize, which subjected him to many trials and grievances; for if there is one thing a modest young man particularly dreads, it is a consciousness that half a score of pretty girls are "setting their caps" for him; and specially is this distressing when he happens, as a man has the right, to have his eye upon one not of their number. Every artifice was used to entrap him, but in vain. He seemed so busy with his books and clients that a body rarely had an opportunity of seeing him. except at a public assembly; and many were he vexations experienced by manœuvering Misses at his repeated excuses of "importan business," when papa invited him to call round and spend an evening. I saw that the "masked batteries" which were erected for him, wo'd miss their aim, and cast about me for better weapons than were used by my scheming comperitors—for competitors they were, though I did not acknowledge myself in the lists.

Now, I have always advocated this principle of Woman's rights, and it struck me that I might reduce my theory to practice, in this instance to advantage; so I resolved to test the practicability of my socalled extravagant views. and furnished a precedent which if acted upon generally, I felt, would create an era in the hisory of our sex, which future generations wo'd look back upon as the data of female freedom from the thralls of a custom which has no par-allel in the tyrannies of fashion. Here, then was a fair test-a contest between the old policy and the new; the result was a glorious triumph over my principles, beyond, even, my brightest anticipations. While my rivals sat in their parlors, turned over their music, and sighed because he did not come, I brought all the energies of my nature into operation, and

determined to effect my purpose by action.

It was some time after I had matured my plans before I carried them into effect—so fearful was I to encounter the perils which appeared to lay in my path. The bug-bear "maiden modesty," stared me in the face, and bade me pause. I did pause; but the more I reflected upon the scheme, the more convicted was I of this utility; and I finally determined to east my doubts to the wind, and act regardless of corse

serious thought upon the step I was about to take, and never in my life have I welcomed the first beams of morning with the same conflicting emotions of joy and fear, as I did on that

When I came down to breakfast, I was agitated and nervous; but fortunately uncle was to usual spirite, and the dear old soul dido't suspect for a moment that all was not right though I handed him his coffee without augar and attempted to butter my muffin with a slice those who have given this subject their atten- of cheese! After the morning meal was finished, I returned to my room to make my toilet. I chose a very plain, but neatly fitting dress, and did up my hair in the simplest style I knew how, and completed my attire with the addition of but a single ornament, a neat hair bracelet. I wished him to see me divested of the paraphernalia of a drawing-room attire. I then sat down and engaged myself with a book un-til ten o'clock when I sallied forth on my mis-

> Arrived at the office, found Mr. B. sitting with his feet resting upon the table apparently more engaged with his thoughts than with the half opened volume that lay on his lap and I had ample time to make a survey of the room, (which was in real legal confusion) before he took any notice of my gentle knock.— He apologized for his inattention, and leading me to a seat, we were soon engaged in a lively conversation, which was kept up for some time much to my satisfaction, as it gave me renewed courage-After a pause of some moments, I choked down my fast rising emotion, and stamnered out something to this effect-

"You are doubtless, much surprised calling so unceremoniously upon you, and will be still more astonished to learn that I have so far discarded the usages of society as to convert

the present into a leap-year."

He started up and colored to the roots of his hair; for he had caught the meaning of my words, and stood gazing at me with an expression of surprise and incredulity. "May I ask an interpretation of your words?"

said he. "Surely you have not come to amuse your

self with a joke at my expense-yen are too kind for that." There was a seriousness in the appealing one in which he put the last interrogation that startled me, while it made my heart throb with hope. I replied that it was no joke, I was never more serious in my life; that I had watched his course and studied his character, and come to the conclusion that he was just the man to suit me, I had called to perform a duty which the state of my feelings rendered imperative, to tender him my hand and the warmest affections of my heart.

His lip quivered with emotion, and lifting the lid of his writing desk, he drew forth a number of half filled sheets, and laid them before me, I found them to be unfinished letters addressed to me, in which he avowed his affection

and entreated my acceptance of his hand.
"There," said he, "are but three or four
of the dozens I have commenced to the same effect, but dared not finish; so tearful was I that I did not merit your love; and I had finally concluded to renounce the idea. But, oh. how

of a wife." Such wheezy, dilapidated speci-mens of humanity are not worth catching, and are consequently incapable of dictating "pro-advantage. England had been successively to be executed, and his sentence being commu-

Now, girls. I know this was an extreme case think will suit you, why not be candid about it, and I would not advise you to act as precipiand tell him so? Let him know that you are tately as I did, although the circumstances justified the means used. But there are a thousand ways in which you can, and ought, evince a preference for the man you admire without going as far as I did. And even sho'd ation. I deem it the duty of the sex, in view of in the conquest of Ireland; it resulted only in the important bearing the question has upon the establishment of a small armed aristocratthe lives of all interested, to repudiate this impartial custom, and come out openly in the maintainance of Woman's Rights.

Now girls of Monroe-what say you? Will you submit longer to this impartial custom?-Methicks every heart responds with mine, No. so! Let us hoist our banners then, and hurl consternation into the ranks of old bachelorsound the death knell to their security. Let us begin then with this musty relie of by gone days of ignorance, in our city, and let Monroe be looked upon as the birth place of our libercircles reaching further and further, nor cease to roll till the last vestage of the tyrant's power is laid upon the altar of our freedom, and Woman sends up a shout for the triumph of her rights which shall reverberate through all

A YANKER OVER THE CRATER -A COITESpondent of the Boston Transcript, writing from Naples, thus describes an amusing interview with o live Yankee:

future time!

"The other day on reaching the top of Veat once for one of my countrymen. As I advanced toward him, I could not help noticing the cool manner in which he and Vesuvius long nine was run out like a bowsprit and he took the whole affair as calmly as one would look upon a kitchen fire at home. As soon as I came up with him he bawled out, "Hallo stranger! pretty considerable lot of lavy round here! Any news down below? Ye haint tuckered aout -be ye?" On my asking him if he had looked into the crater he replied "Yaus! but I burnt the laigs of my trowsers though I tell yew." He turned out to be a man from New England who came up from Marseilles to see the volcano."

Heart-rending Occurrence. On Monday afternoon, a lad ten years of age by the name of Henry Myers, was run over by one of the locomotives, near the Depot. The ing one leg almost entirely from his body, and grinding the other to a jelly. He was immediately taken to his father's house, on Market st., and his legs amoutated close to his body; and although he was perfectly sensible, the heroic little fellow shed not a tear. "Oh, ma!" said be, "how I did holler murder and everything else when the cars run over me, but they didn't bear me," His mother told him he must die "I know it," he said, "but I ain't afraid. I went to Sunday School, mother." He died about four o'clock in the afternoon .- [Mans. Her.

UNABLE TO DECIDE .- A very interesting old maid we once saw, during a religious revival One of the ministers asked her if she felt her-self under the influence of the Holy Spirit.— Placing her hand on her atomsch, she replied. "I feel something here, but I don't know whether it is usind or religion" Speech of Mr. Seward.

SYMPATHY WITH THE IRISH EXILES. IN THE USITED STATES SENATE FEB 11.

The Senate having resumed the considera tion of the resolution of sympathy with the Irish exiles, to which Mr. Shields had moved an amendment—the impending question being upon verbal amendment moved by Mr. Seward

to the amendment. Mr. Seward said: Mr. President, this procoeding seems to me neither inconsiderate nor unimportant. It is a resolution which must have the assent of both Houses of Congress and the approbation of the President of the United States, and so become a national act. It recommends-I might perhaps say, solicits clemency towards the patriots of Ireland who are suffering imprisonment in a ponsi colony. It is designed for the information of the British Government, and therefore may and ought to be regarded as an appeal by the United States to the Government of Great Britain. I think this proceeding is defensible upon the grounds of abstract justice and propriety, as well as up-on a due consideration of our relations to all the parties concerned.

I beg leave to say, in the first place, that it is not altogether novel in its character and principle. The patriots of Ireland who are the subjects of the resolution are suffering imprisonment by England on account of an effort, honesty made to restore their fatherland to liberty and independence. The sympathy which is expressed by this resolution springs from the same source from which that sympathy has sprung which has always been exhibited by the people of the United States towards nations asserting the same rights; the same sympathy which was shown by the people of the United States towards France in 1793. in 1830 and 1848—toward Greece, toward the and, toward Germany and toward Hungary. the Congress of the United States in regard to Louis Kossuth, who had been, through their interposition, released from imprisonment in Asia Minor and brought hither, and received and welcomed as the guest of the U. States. The interest that is expressed in this resolution for Mr. Smith O'Brien, like that which was expressed toward Louis Kossuth, is not merely personal but is the reverential compassion which the people of the United States indulge for a

"Nation in a man comprised."

It is, then, the case, not of Mr. Smith O'Brien and his associates, but it is the case of Ireland. A nation's cause required a review not merey of the particular accidents and incidents which bring it up before us. but of the whole life of the nation So our forefathers, in adopting the Declaration of Independence, reviewed our entire colonial experience in vindicating the act of adjuration of the allegince to the

Ten centuries ago Ireland was an independent nation, possessing the elements and the forces of national stability. Ireland labored inder one enduring misfortune, it was the misfortune that for many centuries she remained unconquered and unconquerable. The crime une, begetting divisions into sects and clans, favored the invader. At the very moment when the Norman King of England, Henry, the second of that name, I think, was (as the chronicle) "casting in his mind the conquest of | ded and broke, both systems signally failed .modious for him, and its inhabitants seemed pilgrimage to Rome, at the city of Genou; and a deposed Irish prince to reinstate him upon subjugated by the Romans, the Danes, the Saxons and the Normans, and in that rough experience she had acquired a discipline which. combined with the energy resulting from a commingling of races, and the ambition spring inf from an insular position, has enabled her almost to "have the world in empire." The invasion, of course, course, did not result in in reinstating the Irish King, nor did it result ic colony upon the coast, inclosed with pallisades, and therefore called "the Pale." guage, customs and manners. Acting upon the law of nations as it wa

sued war, unsparing and unrelenting. The reformation hurls a new element into this national strife. The Catholic Church in Engdence, co-operating with proselytism, determined the Government of England to subvert the Catholic Church in Ireland. The sword was the missile sent, and a ferocious soldiery were the apostles of the faith. The Irish preferred their paternal religion to one which was so rudely recommended to them by their enefeeble to subjugate Ireland, divided and dis-

Limerick, subjecting itself to the government of the Pale, and stipulating and reserving, in the most solemn manner, the liberty of conscience was not only stipulated by that treaty, happy men and their more unhappy country. but was solemuly guarded by William and Mary mmon soveigns of the now United Kingdom But England preserved in the policy of sub-verting the Catholic Church. She changed only the means of accomplishing that object -She perfidiously broke the covenant of peace, though it had been written in blood, and stituted a penal code, disfranchising the Irish of all civil, and politital, and social, and domestic, as well as ecclestical rights-thus substituting for invading armies the sterner despotism of the law; and she withdrew the sword judgement, there is but one code of morality to replace it with the scaffold. I shall not detail that atrocious code. I am content with giving a description of it drawn by Burke, nearly a hundred years ago, and which time

profiting by the enthusiasm awakened through out the world by the American Revolution and by the embarrasament which the British Government suffered in consequence of it, suc-oceded in obtaining from the British Parliament some relaxation of the rigors of that penal code in regard to education and the rights of property; and in the year 1792, when the exigencies of the British Government had become more alarming, they succeeded in obtaining from the British King and Parliament a renunelation of legislative an sovereign power over the kingdom of Ireland, and it was expressed in

these solemn and memorable words:

"The rights claimed by the people of Ireland,
to be bound only by laws enacted by his Majesty and the Parliament of that kingdom, ere established, and at no time hereafter shall be questioned or questionable."

Ireland exulted for a delirious moment in national independence regained. It was only for a moment, and it was a delirium. Ireland required the repeal of the penal code, and de-manded a Constitution. The Parliament of Pale, constituted by the Protestant population alone, and being in the interest of England, re-fused both. Discontent, wide and deep, per-vaded the Irish people. Emmet, Firzgerald, and their associates, in 1798, conspired to raise the standard of insurrection, but they were betrayed, and the rebellion crushed in the germ. The Government of Crest Britain now assumed that the people of Ireland had fully and fairly tried the experiment, and had proved themselves incapable of exercising the franchise of selfgovernment; thenceforth it was assumed that the people of Ireland were and must be governed by Great Britain. The British Parliament, therefore, sent down to the Parliament of the so called "act of Union," in the year 1800, that mockery of a Legislature surrendered its perfidious and pernicious existence. By the per of union. Ireland to name was united to the rising South American Republic toward Pol- British Government, but was, in fact, absolved, and became a province of the British Empire. Even in form it approximates to the action of with only the shad ow of the representation of the Protestant minority of the kingdom. Daeiel O'Connell, a jurist and an advocate of surpassing genius, eloquonce, and learning, infarring from the failure of the rebellion of 1998. that the time for martial revolution had passed at least for the present, conceived the bold purpose of obtaining a change of the Constitution, and a restoration of his country to her place a-mong the nations of the earth, by a scheme of civil agitation, keeping always within the re-straint of the law, and looking to the end thro' the ultimate consent of the King and Parlinment of England. In the year 1829, be obtained a signal triumph in the passage of the act of "Catholic emancipation." There remained but one step more from that memorable achievement to the restoration of the independence and freedom of Ireland. That step was the re-peal of "the act of union." But the ruin which Burke had predicted as the baleful fruit of the penal code had come on, and pressed too hard upon the feet or the agitators. Ireland could not wait the slow and doubtful result of civil agitation. The nation divided between the parties of "Old Ireland," following the lead of Daniel O'Connell and his peaceful standard, and "Young Ireland," under the guidance of Wm. Smith O'Brien, and advocating to the

strategy of arms. Now, sir, in point of fact, it is possible that even if the Irish people had remained united, neither of these systems could have been successful. But it is certain that when they divi-O'Brien, the leader of the Irish rebellion, being found without attendants, arms, or troops, was ted by the Crown, he is now a prisoner in Van Dieman's Land. Simultaneously, statustion and pestilence stalked through the land. Depopulation acquired a hightful momentum, and continuing ever since, has furnished the last proof that even the most sceptical could require that pever on earth was a revolution which was

attempted by Smith O'Brien. Sir, it is not my object, in this review, to excite predjudices here or elsewhere against England, or against the Protestant Church, within that Kingdom. I have no such predjudices myself. I disdain to be enlisted by predjudices the Pale, were Englishmen. English laws .- into partnership in regard to historical events. English manners and English rule. Without O'Connell was a Catholic; William Smith O' the Pale, were the entire nation of Irishmen, Brien is a Protestant. The race of sects has with their hereditary prince, and native lan- died away in the agony of a calastrophe which has involved the people of both sects in a com-mon desolation, and the wigest and heat men of then understood to be, these nations regarded England are now brought to regard the decay each other as natural enemies; and hence en- of Iroland as a pressage of the decline of the

But It is due to an occasion like this that the truth of history should be spoken, and that Ireland had given place to one which united its land should have her vindication. From me, kings and people both. Consideration and pru- at least, that debt has been paid. The policy of England was the policy of the age, the times and of her system of government; and that is

her sufficient apology.

The sympathy of the American people in behalf of Ireland is thus proved to be just. 1. proceed to remark, that that sympathy derives intenseness from the conceded genius and promies. The Pale, backed by England, was too verbial virtues at the Irish people. The planes of Waterloo and the Heights of Abraham bear tracted by sects and clans, was too weak to witness that they are brave and sagacious in suvins I descried a man setting astride a block of lava. I don't know why, but I marked him continued an internecine way at the end of have enchanted the world with their wit, song which both parties rotained their relative pos- and eloquence. They are confiding and generitions and power. Thus was all that precious ous to a fault; while their whole history and and power. Thus was all that precious tradition, reaching now a period of over a thouwere taking a morning smoke together. His portion of the nation's life worse than lost by sand years; exhibits not one instance of aggresreason of an imperfect conquest. sive ambition. Is not, then, the tribute propothe invasion by Henry II., and at the close of And if so, why shall it not be offered? I am the great battle fought on the banks of the answered that it is a question for the British Boyne, Ireland capitulated; and at that time government-that it is Great Britain and not we the entire twelve millions of tillable acres of who are to extend clemency or pardon these of the island were divided and parceled out Irish exiles. But men and nations are moved among the invaders and the few appostalizing by persuasion; and what is asked here is not natives. Ireland capitulated by the treaty of the exercise of elemency, but persuasive to be

but that to us, as a political body, a State, or nation, such sympathy is forbidden. That is equivalent to saving that you may never carry it into benificent action. The sympathy of the individual members of this Congress, and the individual citizens of the United States, will be unavailing, if that sympathy, truly felt by the nation, cannot be effectually expressed in the only way in which the national will is ever manifested-that is by the action of the Government. And now, Sir, let me say that, in my equally, whether they be individuals, subjects. citizens, States or nations.

But I shall be told that we may not internearly a hundred years ago, and which time has now proved to have been prophetic. "It is," eaid he, "a system full of coherence and consistency, well digested, and well disposed in all its parts, fitted for the impever shment and degradation of the people, and the debasine in them of human mature itself."

The after history of Iroland is the record of the frequent and generous, but unavailing, struggles to cast off that code; and later to redeem the country from its desoluting effects.

But I shall he told that we may not intersence in what is a domestic affair of a foreign core in the affairs of any other Government. It is true that we may not intersence in what is a domestic affair of a foreign cone in the affairs of any other Government. It is true that we may not intersence in what is a domestic affair of a foreign cone in the affairs of any other Government. It is true that we may not intersence in what is a domestic affair of a foreign cone in the affairs of any other Government. It is true that we may not intersence in what is a domestic affair of a foreign cone in the affairs of any other Government. It is true that we may not intersence in what is a domestic affair of a foreign cone in the affairs of any other Government. It is true that we may not intersence in what is a domestic affair of a foreign cone in the affairs of any other Government. It is true that we may not intersence in what is a domestic affair of a foreign cone in the affairs of any other Government. It is true that we may not intersence in what is a domestic affair of a foreign cone in the affairs of any other Government. It is true that we may not intersence in what is a domestic affair of a foreign cone in the affairs of any other Government. It is true that we may not intersence in what is a domestic affair of a foreign cone in the affairs of any other Government. eem the country from its desolating effects. | affords a large scope for the exercise of office In the year 1788, Grattan, Burke and Flood, of kindness, benevolence, and charity. It